

# DAILY LOUISVILLE DEMOCRAT.

VOLUME XVIII.

## Daily Democrat

TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

One Year.....	\$5 00
Six Months.....	3 00
Three Months.....	1 50
One Month.....	50
NO Subscriptions taken for less than one month.	

Mr. Secretary Cameron is greatly exercised on the negro question. He has been at Springfield lately, and in his private conversation he talked about arming negroes. He says, so the report goes, that he sent to Beaufort an extra quantity of arms, to be used by any men who wished to use them. He couldn't contain himself at a private entertainment, but must give out that, in a last resort, he would arm all men who wished to strike for liberty. A few狂热的Abolitionists would easily sanction this, and a man carried away with passion and resentment; but four-fifths of the white men in the United States will read it with disgust and contempt. When England, in her extremity, armed the Indian, the act was condemned on the simplest principles of humanity. Arming the negro would be worse. It is no justification if negroes are armed by the Southern Confederacy. The Government needs the moral power of right and justice, and constitutional law. In that is its strength. Let desperadoes disregard and insult the moral sense of mankind. It is the weak and wicked that resort to such expedients. It will be a sorry comment if twenty odd millions of white men can't manage one-third of the number in rebellion without calling on the negro; the suggestion is humiliating and disreputable. We hope all Union men will denounce it. Such suggestions aid the rebellion; it lives on them, and they ought not to be tolerated in a Secretary, and, especially, in the Secrétaire of War.

Only reflect on the meanness and low-flung character of such a suggestion. This Government was made by white men for white men. From first to last, it has been administered on that ground. The free States have treated the negro on the same principle upon which the South treat him. They don't treat the negro as having any rights in this country. He can live at the convenience of the white man. In the free States generally he can't vote, can't hold office, can't serve on juries, can't give testimony against a white man. He has no political rights, still less any social position. In some States he is not allowed to live and breathe the air of heaven, unless he resides there when the State Constitution was adopted. Then the white man in his extremity calls on the poor negro to shed his blood and risk his life in a cause not his own.

They need not tell us that they have anything to offer the negro, if they were so disposed. The status of the negro is fixed by a law that no human power can repeal. The legal bond which connects the negro and the white man may be severed, but immediately something must supply its place; and to invent any condition other than the one that obtains now, is beyond man's ingenuity. The white man will treat the negro hereafter as he has done heretofore, and Cameron can't help it.

The negro may be deceived and misled by demagogues, white and black. The best evidence that he is incapable of appreciating his condition would be his willingness to be used in this war between white men, in which he is to fare alike no matter which wins.

If he were fit for such a contest at all, he would see that our Government is not his, and never can be.

We have noticed these outgrowths of Cameron; not that we have any apprehensions that they will be carried into practice. Congress and the Administration are too smart for that; and we may safely say, have too much principle. Cameron is a demagogue. He strikes out to Herod Herod; not that he cares for the negro; but seeks to pander to an element in the free States that may be useful to Simeon Cameron. He has never been suspected of much zeal, except for fat contracts and political honors; and it is useful, he thinks now, to make a show of firmness, whether ordinary, against rebels, and a show, too, of zeal for negro freedom, of which he has never been much suspected.

THE DEATH OF JOHN MILLIKEN.—This gentleman, once a good Democrat, and for years postmaster at Paducah, has devoted the last six months to looking "for his rights." He was a violent Secessionist, abusive and threatening to Union men in the First District. On Tuesday last, the 19th inst., he went up to Mayfield, as he alleged, to kill a couple of Union men. He attempted to execute his threat, and was killed. So ends the life of men generally who impose wrongs upon their fellowmen.

We are informed by persons just from the Jackson Purchase, that a good many violent Secessionists are getting bravely over their admiration for Dixie. They find that their produce, cattle, mules, and tobacco are in effect seized and taken. The Reverend Major General Polk, and several others in authority, pay in Southern script and call it money; or if the people grumble at the pay, they are "dried up," and the property is appropriated for the use of the Jeff. Davis Government—that is, it is stolen.

The regiment organizing under Col. R. K. Williams, in the First District, has a force of about 400 men. Judge (now Col.) Williams is one of the Union men of the First District who has been marked by the traitors of that section. He will soon have a gallant band in the field to meet the marauders who have been plundering the Union men of that portion of the State.

A gentleman suggests that if there is any proper way, after the war is over, South Carolina should be divided out between North Carolina and Georgia. Her geographical lines could thus be obliterated, but her record of infamy will remain to the last syllable of recorded time.

Col. W. E. Woodruff, in Charleston, South Carolina, on the 14th of October, a letter from him to his family has been received bearing that date.

### From the First District.

By a gentleman just up from the First District, we learn news full of encouragement. From Paducah, which formerly polled a vote of eight hundred, there went into the rebel army as many as two hundred; these men were armed and equipped by the citizens of the town, including lawyers, physicians, bankers, merchants, &c. When General Grant took possession about four-fifths of the citizens fled, conscious of guilt. Some of these are now returning with professions of disgust at the way in which they have been treated by the rebel army, and of penitence—declaring themselves ready to take the oath and conduct themselves loyally in the future. Some of them are very keen for permits to get goods from the North, but no permits will be given them till they have been on trial sufficiently long to prove their sincerity.

Prisoners brought in from rebel neighborhoods and rebel camps are treated in such a manner that, after a few days' stay, they express themselves satisfied—that they have all along been deceived, and will henceforth support the Government. Others who have been intense secessionists, having seen enough of "Southern Rights," voluntarily go to headquarters and take the oath, stating that they had been promised protection by Jeff. Davis men, and find that protection what the wolf gives the lamb; that the rebel soldiers pillage and steal all they can lay their hands on, whether belonging to Union men or "seces." The state of sentiment is changing rapidly, and the changes will increase in number the longer the rebels are permitted to ravage and prey upon them. We have little or no sympathy for them. If they had been loyal to the Government, and the rebels had outraged them, as proves the case, we could have pitied them.

One of the main causes of this rapid change in the opinions of the people, especially in McCracken county and the immediate vicinity, is the presence of Col. R. K. Williams and his efforts in raising a regiment for the United States service. We learn from reliable parties, that when the Judge began his uphill task of raising a regiment in that District, the secessionists hooted at the idea of his ability to raise half a company in the entire First, and even Union men could not be made to believe that he could muster one full company. He now has four full companies and a fifth under way, while enlistments are increasing.

Frank Machen, of or near Mayfield, a brother of Willis B., a man of wealth and influence, acknowledges that he has been most egregiously deceived—declares that the so-called Southern Confederacy is rotten from the core out—that the secessionists of that region had been promised the fullest protection, ample trade, and perfect enjoyment of their rights. These promises, he says, have been kept in this way: The Southern Confederacy taxes every citizen enormously, then calls for contributions, and when the poor deluded fools are tired of paying tithes and making contributions, levies are made upon them, and whatever they may have left is taken for the support of the rebel army without pay or consideration of any kind.

As to the change of sentiment wrought upon prisoners, and their subsequent influence on their neighbors, one instance will be ample testimony. One old citizen, who was a bitter Secessionist, having been captured and taken to Paducah, refused to take the oath and be released. He is said to be a man of good principles, who had been deceived. At the expiration of two days, during which time he had experienced the kind treatment of the authorities, and during which time, being a strong States Rights man, his duty of loyalty to the voice of his State had been clearly shown him, voluntarily took the oath, determined to support the Government he had been trying to break down. He went home a wiser and better man. He has been heard from since, and the influence he has exerted on his neighbors has been most happy and successful, numbers of them following his example in taking the oath, and working for the Government instead of sitting down and remaining neutral. At last accounts he had sent for Lucien Anderson to make a speech in his county, stating that all the people wanted was to be convinced of their error, and they would believe all that Anderson told them. In fact, the change in the entire district has become so great, that only two counties sent any representatives to the bogus convention at Louisville, and the people will elect Union legislators and send a Union man to Congress, in Burnett's place.

GENERAL BUTLER'S EXPEDITION.—Major General Butler has been preparing at Boston for a naval expedition—destination unknown—which has probably ere this sailed. It includes the splendid steamer Constitution and a number of transports. The force employed consists of five or six thousand men. Of these about three thousand will be carried on the Constitution.

Mr. Kossuth has published another address to the Hungarians, in which he predicts that the Emperor of Austria will either voluntarily offer a compromise or be compelled to abdicate in order to open the way for an arrangement. But, he says, Hungary cannot live in peace with Austria, and without complete separation there is no safety.

Prince Napoleon and the Empress Eugenia are said to be in an open quarrel. The former, on his return from this country, found that the Emperor was pursuing a reactionary policy on Roman affairs, induced no doubt by his superstitious wife. This has led to a serious difficulty between the radical Prince and the conservative lady.

The private dispatches in the Journal of yesterday state that at the supper given to George D. Prentiss, Esq., by Col. Forney, on the evening of the 20th inst., high dignitaries introduced the nigger question and discussed it to some extent, whereat our neighbor "was much embarrassed." His modesty and good looks will be the death of him yet.

THE NATIONAL LOAN.—Thirty-one thousand three hundred and sixteen dollars have been subscribed to the National Loan in Indianapolis up to the 20th.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY: FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 22, 1861.

NUMBER 108.

### Late from Southern Papers.

A REBEL LETTER FROM FORT WALKER. An officer of the United States steamer *Hilton Head*, furnishes the following copy of a letter found at Fort Walker, Port Royal, dated

Sunday, November 3, 1861.]

Dear Brother: I wrote you and mother about two weeks ago; I am more than anxious to hear from you and all the family. We are in a fever of excitement. Col. Heyward received last night an order from the Secretary of War to get everything ready for an attack, for Lincoln's arrival, and of penitence—declaring them selves ready to take the oath and conduct themselves loyally in the future. Some of them are very keen for permits to get goods from the North, but no permits will be given them till they have been on trial sufficiently long to prove their sincerity.

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### The Seizure of Mason and Slidell.

As this is at present the most exciting and interesting theme, and as the country is ripe with speculations as to the result, we have thought best to lay before our readers a few facts and opinions bearing on the case. The rebels in Richmond, and their sympathizers everywhere, are very confident that England will go to war about it. She won't do anything of the kind. Our New York exchanges are filled with extracts from eminent English law publicists, all of which prove, beyond a doubt, that Wilkes not only was right in seizing the parties, but that he could also, with full propriety, have seized the vessel bearing them, and subjected it to confiscation.

From the mass of opinions by law writers, we select the following as most pertinent and decisive:

Chitty, a standard English law writer, says, in his "Law of Nations," page 147:

On the same principle on which contrabands of war and infractions of blockades have been interdicted in the commerce of neutrals—I mean the principle that a neutral has no right to relieve a belligerent—it is held that other acts of illegal assistance afforded to an enemy expose the contraband to the power of the belligerent.

Thus the case of the Essex.

OTHER CASES.

There were the cases of the Essex, and several other vessels, to show the extent of power which the English had used at times when they deemed it necessary to dare the result to obtain particular ends, and they argued, as in this case, we should doubtless be entitled to say, "the end justifies the means."

THE PURSUIT OF JEFF. THOMPSON.

CAMP THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS, IRONTON, MO., NOV. 17, 1861.

Editors of the Missouri Democrat:

On the 5th inst., in company with the Eighth Wisconsin, First Indiana cavalry, and Schofield's battery, we took up our line of march in the direction of the Arkansas line, intending, if possible, to overtake Thompson and again give him battle. From Greenville, as far as we went, there have been extensive camps, where Hardee and Thompson have harbored their bands of marauders. This part of the State has been literally overrun and devastated by these merciless foes. Many, especially those who were not known to be true to the rebels, have suffered severely, left to struggle as they can during the long winter months with little food. We found one woman who had been pressed into the service, actually starving for something to eat. The boys emptied their haversacks of all their meat and crackers, and gave them to her, and then made up quite a long purse of money for her. We never saw anything so well bestowed, or so gratefully received. Many of the farmers have had the last horse taken from them.

As far as we went we could hear that Thompson, after his defeat at Fredericksburg, was still hurrying on, supposing we were following him. In crossing the St. Francois, though we had forced it with ease, he had drawn several of his miles and horses. At St. Francois we made a short halts, while the cotton famine had attained such proportions, and so piercing a cry of distress was raised from the manufacturing districts. England is overcome by these merciless foes. Many, especially those who were not known to be true to the rebels, have suffered severely, left to struggle as they can during the long winter months with little food. We found one woman who had been pressed into the service, actually starving for something to eat. The boys emptied their haversacks of all their meat and crackers, and gave them to her, and then made up quite a long purse of money for her. We never saw anything so well bestowed, or so gratefully received. Many of the farmers have had the last horse taken from them.

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.

Office—79 Third Street, east side, between Market and Jefferson.

FRIDAY MORNING—NOVEMBER 22, 1861.

## Railroad Matters.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, August 12, passenger trains will leave New Albany as follows:

Leave New Albany.

Chicago Express (daily except Sunday). . . . . 5:10 A. M.

J. L. Louis Night Express (daily). . . . . 7:45 P. M.

ARRIVE AT NEW ALBANY.

St. Louis Express. . . . . 4:30 A. M.

Leaving Louisville. . . . . 5:15 A. M.

Leaving Louisville. . . . . 7:30 P. M.

## JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.

From JEFFERSONVILLE.

Cincinnati and Eastern Express . . . . . 2:30 P. M.

Connection Train (at Seymour with O. & M. Railroad) East and West. . . . . 9:30 P. M.

## LOUISVILLE AND LEXINGTON R. R.

Passenger Train No. 1 . . . . . 5:30 A. M.

Arrive at Lexington. . . . . 10:00 A. M.

Arrive at Louisville. . . . . 4:10 P. M.

## Closing and Arrival of the Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.

Eastern, Western, and Northern classes at 12:00 M., and 4:15 P. M.

South Western, via L. & N. R. (small offices close at 3:00 P. M. the previous evening), close at 6:30 A. M., and arrives at 5:00 P. M.

Western, via C. & O. R. close at 12:00 at night and 1:00 P. M., and arrives at 6:00 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.

Shelbyville closes at 12:00 at night, and arrives at 6:00 A. M.

Lebanon R. close at 12:00 at night, and arrives at 6:00 P. M.

Leavenworth R. close at 3:00 P. M., and arrives at 9:30 P. M.

Henderson and River (tri-weekly) leaves Monday, Tuesday, and Friday, at 1:30 P. M., and arrives at 6:00 A. M.

Mayfield Stage close at 8:00 A. M., and arrives at 12:00 P. M.

On routes where the principal mails close at 12:00 at night, the way-mails close at 9:00 P. M.

This places a paper within the reach of all.

## A Word to Newspaper Readers.

The Daily Morning Democrat and Evening News supply all the dispatches, local and general news. Those who wish to keep posted with the stirring events of the times, should be supplied with both editions. The morning edition costs twenty-five (25) cents for every two weeks, and the evening edition fifteen (15) cents for two weeks. This places a paper within the reach of all.

**COLT'S PISTOLS.**—Good Union men, who may be in need of Colt's pistols, can learn where they can be had at very low prices, by making application at this office. **diff**

**FOUND.**—The body of Wm. Elwang, who it will be recollect, disappeared very mysteriously some days since, was found yesterday in the river, at the foot of Eighth street. The body was so much decomposed as to be unrecognizable; but on his person were found his ring and watch, well known, several letters in his pocket addressed to Wm. Elwang, and the keys of the desk he used in the German Insurance Company.

There were no marks of violence on his body, and the supposition is that in a state of insanity or unconsciousness he had gone to the river, and walked in, or fallen in, from the wharf. His wife, thinking he would return, has been, until the last four or five days, busily engaged in making up the uniform he was to wear in the army.

**POLICE PROCEEDINGS.**—Thursday, Nov. 21. Pat Russell, drunk and disorderly conduct; bail in \$100 for three months. Gone to defendant's adopted country.

Peace warrant by Jacob Wilbaritz vs C. C. Porter; bail in \$200 to keep the peace for six months. Gave bail.

Assault and battery warrant by the same against the same; bail in \$50 to answer.

City of Louisville vs Chas. Myers, shooting off a shot gun within the city limits; dismissed at Myers' cost.

City of Louisville vs O. Gauthier, keeping a boarding house without license; continued until next Thursday.

City of Louisville vs H. H. Timberlake, keeping an insurance office without license; continued until next Thursday.

**THE Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society of the Sixth Ward** return their thanks for the liberal donation received from James Low & Co., and for 300 pounds of tobacco from John Dunlop, Esq.; also for 300 pounds of tobacco from James Clark, Esq. These are examples of liberality worthy of emulation. Donations, however, of any amount or kind calculated to give comfort to the exposed or sick soldiers will be thankfully received.

The regular meeting of the ladies of the Sixth Ward for next week will be held on Monday at the residence of Mrs. Preston Pope, at three o'clock P. M., instead of Thursday.

**INQUEST.**—No. 314.—Held at the river, between Seventh and Eighth streets, on the 25th inst., over the body of Wm. Elwang, aged about thirty-two years, a native of Germany, and an officer in the German Barking Institute, on Third street, between Market and Main. Deceased left a wife and two children, who reside in this city. Verdict—Came to his death from drowning in the Ohio river.

J. M. BUCHANAN, Coroner.

**FUNERAL CORTEGE.**—The funeral of Lieut. Curry, of Rousseau's brigade, who died from congestive chills, took place yesterday with a display of military. Some four hundred cavalry and nearly two hundred infantry, from the Provoost Guard and Col. Dayles' cavalry regiment, escorted the body to its last resting place, accompanied by quite a number of citizens and the mournful relatives of the deceased.

**ANDERSON TO-NIGHT.**—Those who have not yet been to see Prof. Anderson should be in a hurry, as he stays with us only two nights longer. To-morrow afternoon at three o'clock the children will have an opportunity to see his wonderful performances. Let old and young crowd the hall; they will be well repaid.

**WE ARE INDEBTED** to our old friend W. A. Purnam, formerly mail agent on the Frankfort Railroad, now in the Quartermaster's Department at Washington, for Philadelphia papers of the 19th inst. He is home on a furlough of nine days, and looks well and hearty.

**WE LEARN** that our old friend Israel Gibbons, formerly of this city, and for several years an editor of the New Orleans Crescent, is now at Columbus, Ky., in the Quartermaster's Department, under Gen. Polk.

**WE OWE** to the crowded state of our columns, we publish only the court of appeals docket for this Judicial District.

**THE CITY COUNCIL** was in session last night, but transacted no business of special importance.

**MILITARY.**—We learn that on Wednesday, the 20th, the various companies composing Col. Boone's regiment, at Camp Washington, Shepherdsville, were consolidated, giving a result of five full companies and a fraction of about thirty. The officers of this fine regiment are W. P. Boone, Colonel; R. W. Johnson, Lieutenant Colonel; John Gaul, Major. The companies consolidated are commanded by the following captains: Hughes, O'Neil, White, Noble and Barth. The fractional company is in charge of Capt. Brooks.

We learn that Col. C. D. Pennebaker's regiment, numbering over 300 men, will be joined to Col. Boone's, thus giving him nearly 900 men. The members of Capt. Barth's company elected the following officers: Captain, Geo. W. Barth; First Lieutenant, Robert W. Catlin; Second, Joseph F. Hawley.

The latest intelligence states that the German regiment will be joined with Col. Whitaker's, and Col. Jacobs' will go in with Col. Pope's.

The health of Col. Boone's regiment is most excellent.

Col. Peters' regiment has been removed to Camp Breckinridge, near Covington.

Col. Munday's regiment, near Covington, has attained its minimum, having now 830 men. It has one artillery company, one cavalry company and a brass band.

The German regiment at Camp Webster, near Newport, will be here to day or tomorrow, to unite with the regiment under Major Hallman.

The Major Anderson will be here this morning from Cincinnati with a battery of 18 guns, 4 caissons, 137 horses, 18 mules, 140 men and 3,000 pounds of ammunition.

The Jacob Strader and several other steamboats have gone to Big Sandy river to bring Gen. Nelson's brigade down to Covington, on the way to Lexington.

**THEATER.**—Mr. Nease has played here a successful engagement of nearly two weeks. He has produced the usual round of tragedy, characters, and has always earned the honest approval of a critical audience. Mr. N.'s visit to Europe, while it was peculiarly successful, has also had the effect of improving that gentleman's style in an ordinary degree. An actor or speaker always feels his audience, and the quiet conservativeness of British public has toned down many of the exuberances of our old friend's style. Mr. Nease is now a very fine actor, in the very manhood of his talent, and capable of rendering his parts in a graceful and scholarly manner. We have been greatly delighted with the various performances of the last two weeks, and can assure our readers that they will have cause for regret if they neglect the opportunity now afforded to witness his dramatic capacity.

Mr. N. take a benefit to-night, and we urge upon all lovers of the Theater not to fail to be present on the occasion.

The plays for to-night are "The Corsican Brothers" and "Don Cesar de Bazan," in the latter of which Mr. N. peculiarly excels.

**MANSLAUGHTER IN SHELBY COUNTY.**—On the 19th inst. a difficulty occurred between two citizens of Shelby county, in the course of which one of them was killed. Dr. H. G. McGehee, a K. G. C., had some time previously been in conversation with a gentleman named William Cheek. The latter was a Union man, but professed to be a Southern rights man, with desires to join the Knights. He did join them, and afterwards divulged the secrets; whereupon Dr. McGehee was about to shoot him, but his pistol was so much decomposed as to be unrecognizable; but on his person were found his ring and watch, well known, several letters in his pocket addressed to Wm. Elwang, and the keys of the desk he used in the German Insurance Company.

There were no marks of violence on his body, and the supposition is that in a state of insanity or unconsciousness he had gone to the river, and walked in, or fallen in, from the wharf. His wife, thinking he would return, has been, until the last four or five days, busily engaged in making up the uniform he was to wear in the army.

**SHOOTING.**—The body of Wm. Elwang, who it will be recollect, disappeared very mysteriously some days since, was found yesterday in the river, at the foot of Eighth street. The body was so much decomposed as to be unrecognizable; but on his person were found his ring and watch, well known, several letters in his pocket addressed to Wm. Elwang, and the keys of the desk he used in the German Insurance Company.

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**ASSAULT AND BATTERY.**—The body of Wm. Elwang, who it will be recollect, disappeared very mysteriously some days since, was found yesterday in the river, at the foot of Eighth street. The body was so much decomposed as to be unrecognizable; but on his person were found his ring and watch, well known, several letters in his pocket addressed to Wm. Elwang, and the keys of the desk he used in the German Insurance Company.

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